

<p>86-205494/32 A96 B04          BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH          29.01.85-DE-502878 (31.07.86) C12a-01/56          Determn. of fibrinolysis in blood plasma - by turbidimetric or          colorimetric method, can assess thrombosis risk          CB6-088303</p>	<p>BOEF 29.01.85          *DE 3502-878-A          A(12-V3C2) B(4-B2C3, 4-B4D2, 4-B4D3, 4-B4D4, 4-C1A, 7-03,          12-K4A) 7</p>
<p>The fibrinolytic state of blood plasma is determined by either:          (a) adding fibrin, or generating it in situ, in an amt. sufficient to cause turbidity and measuring the turbidity or the resulting fibrin cleavage prod.; or          (b) adding a chromogenic plasmin substrate together with fibrin, fibrinogen cleavage prods. or a fibrin-generating enzyme in an amt. insufficient to cause turbidity and measuring the colour.</p> <p><b>USE</b>          The test is useful for assessing risk of thrombosis.</p> <p><b>ADVANTAGE</b>          The method is rapid, reliably reflects the fibrinolytic state in vivo, is readily automated and can be evaluated photometrically.</p>	<p><b>MORE SPECIFICALLY</b>          A plasminogen activator, esp. EPA, urokinase or streptokinase, may also be added.          Fibrin may be generated in situ by adding thrombin or a thrombin-like enzyme, e.g. batroxobin or nrvin.          Fibrinogen cleavage prods. obtained by treating fibrinogen with CNBr may be used.          The chromogenic plasmin substrate is esp. Tos-Gly-Pro-Lys -p-nitroaniline.</p> <p><b>ALSO CLAIMED</b>          Reagents for determining the fibrinolytic state of plasma comprising:          (a) a plasminogen activator, thrombin or a thrombin-like enzyme, and a buffer, or          (b) a plasminogen activator and fibrinogen cleavage prods. or fibrin monomer.          The reagent may also contain polyethylene glycol, a nonionic surfactant and/or bovine serum albumin.</p> <p><b>EXAMPLE</b>          A plasma sample (0.05 ml) is mixed at 25° C with 1 ml of</p>
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<p>a reagent comprising 0.1M Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 2% PEG 6000, 0.1% Tween 80, 1% BSA, 0.02 U/ml batroxobin and 0.01-10 ng/ml EPA. A photometer is used to record the change in extinction at 334 nm.          The time taken to reach the turbidity max., or the time from the start of the max. to a 100 mU drop in extinction, is compared with a calibration curve.(17pp367DAHDwgNo0/1).</p>	
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